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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Chongsong Evacuation Hospital

1. In June 1953 the Chongsong Evacuation Hospital, which was under the control of the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs, was in Chongsong-gun (N 42-44, E 129-52) (EC-7131), North Hamgyong Province. The main hospital was composed of three buildings surrounded by a tile-covered mud fence and was in the southern valley of Pangch'on-san (sic). The main hospital had formerly been in an old Japanese Army building in Chongsong (N 42-46, E 129-48) (EC-6535), and had moved to this location in November 1952. There were branch hospital wards in the following places: P'ungch'on-dong (EC-7131), P'unggye-dong (EC-7631), Tongp'o-dong (EC-7626), Unom-dong (EC-7437), and Pukch'angp'yong-dong (EC-7637). The branch wards were composed of confiscated homes and farm houses.
2. The hospital, which primarily treated people having tuberculosis or other internal diseases, was caring for approximately 1,000 patients. The hospital staff numbered about 263, which included the unskilled laborers and clerks. The doctors at the hospital received 1,800 won a month, the assistants 1,200 won, nurses 900 won, clerks 1,000 won, and unskilled laborers 1,000 won. They received, in addition, a grain allotment for their families.
3. Medicines used by the hospital were of Soviet, United States, and Communist China origin. Patients were given 800 grams of rice per day for their three meals, and received side dishes consisting of fish and vegetables. Once or twice a week they received meat, and those who were seriously ill received milk. The main hospital owned two Soviet-made 4 x 2 ZIS-150 trucks, and each branch hospital had about six ox-carts. The trucks and carts were used to transport food, supplies, and patients. Food supplies were received from Chongsong.

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Chongsong Dairy Farm

4. In June 1953 the Chongsong Dairy Farm, which was attached to the Chongsong Evacuation Hospital, was at EC-781368 on Changp'o Road. The farm buildings included a stable and quarters for the farmhands. There were at least three people employed at the farm, which had seven cows, each valued at about 50,000 won. The milk produced by these cows was carried by four or five nurses to the hospital wards.

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